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THE TABLET.

No. LXXVII.

"An ignorant people cannot long preſerve freedom."

HOW then are ſavages free? They are ſo by nature. The liberty of a ſavage, and that of a civilized man are eſſentially different. Civil liberty implies both reſtraint and protection; but a ſavage is neither protected nor reſtrained. Where there is no government at all, men are literally free; but from a want of law, they cannot enjoy their freedom. Where there is a deſpotic government, the people, though they are politically ſlaves, are not in a worſe condition, than ſavages who remain as free as nature formed them.

There cannot, ſtrictly ſpeaking, be any rational freedom, without fixed laws. There can be no ſuch laws, where there is no civilization. As an ignorant people cannot be called civilized, they will not have the protection of law, and therefore ſhould not be deemed free.

In tracing the decline of States, we are preſented with a melancholly picture of human weakneſs. The ſplendor and pageantry of courts, the opulence and artifice of a few individuals, in an arbitrary government, dazzle the ignorant multitude, and create a glare of civilization, while the maſs of the people are too unenlightened to be called civilized. No nation deſerves ſuch an appellation, where knowledge and property are confined to a few hands; any more than that deſerves to be called a learned nation, in which a few individuals have made eminent attainments in ſcience. The prevailing caſt of character, among the people at large, is what ſhould conſtitute the national character.

As an ignorant people muſt either be ſlaves or barbarians, we conclude that a well-informed people can be neither. The moſt conſpicuous advantage of diffuſive knowledge through the community is, that it puts the citizens on their guard againſt the blunders of the weak, and the intrigues of the artful. It muſt be owned, that ambition and avarice prevail in an enlightened ſociety, as well as in a barbarous one. But where the people have ſo much knowledge that they can fairly eſtimate characters and meaſures, they will not eaſily be duped by falſe profeſſions, nor intimidated by bold menaces. They will bear what ought to be borne, notwithſtanding clamorous men may try to blow up ſedition; and ſuch people likewiſe will reſiſt what ought to be reſiſted, notwithſtanding arbitrary rulers may charge them with rebellion. The public opinion will be juſt and reſpectable. It will controul, not ſo much the execution, as the formation of the laws.

If the people of any country are generally uninformed, they cannot act in concert. They will judge differently of men and meaſures, and there will be no method of producing a union of ſentiment. A bitter ſpirit of party will inevitably attend ſuch a ſituation, and public liberty will expire in the rage of faction. This diſaſter can never happen in a community where there is general information. The attempts of turbulent, or intriguing men will be comprehended, and their views defeated, before any dangerous effects are produced.

EUROPE.

VIENNA, October 8.

AN officer, diſpatched by Field Marſhal Prince Potemkin, on the 16th of Sept. has brought intelligence to the Ruſſian Ambaſſador here, that the vanguard of the army commanded by Lieut. Gen. Prince of Anhalt-Bernburg, had attacked and entirely defeated a body of Turkiſh Cauſcan a ſhort diſtance from Bender. The Turks were under the command of Haſſan Pacha, who commanded as Seraſkier near Rahaja-Mohiſo, in the laſt campaign. The Pacha, with ſeveral officers of diſtinction, and upwards of 100 men, were made priſoners, and about 700 left dead on the field. The enemy's camp, and three pieces of cannon fell into the hands of the victors.

The ſame officer alſo brought a confirmation of the news of the victory obtained by Prince Repnin, a few days before, near Todak, in Beſſarabia, over Gazze Haſſan Pacha, late High Admiral, and now Seraſkier, who was attacked and defeated in ſuch a manner as to be obliged to abandon his camp, with his cannon, to the conquerors, and to retreat, with the reſt of his troops, towards Iſmail.

A courier who returned ſome days ago from the army of Marſhal de Saxe-Cobourg, brought the news of the Ruſſians having taken the port of Akierman on the Black Sea, and made 1500 priſoners there.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 23.

MR. NECKER's STATUE.

ON its being known, that this ſtatue was ordered by the city of Paris, the Sculptor to the King, ſent the following letter

To the ASSEMBLY *of the* REPRESENTATIVES *of the* Town *of* PARIS.

"GENTLEMEN,

"YOU add to all that you have done for the happineſs and glory of your country, in decreeing a Buſt to the moſt deſerving Miniſter of France. You have ordained, that this buſt ſhall be placed where you are daily and nightly occupied in attempting to promote the happineſs of your fellow-citizens. Permit an artiſt, full of reſpect and gratitude for your patriotic virtues, to claim the honor of aſſiſting you by making the buſt of M. NECKER. M. Houdon has already had the honor of making thoſe of WASHINGTON and of that young HERO, the friend of WASHINGTON, deſtined to be the defender of liberty in the two worlds. M. Houdon demands only a piece of marble; and he ſhall feel ſufficiently recompenſed if the Commons permit him to dedicate his poor talents to the celebration of a great man, and of thoſe who have acquitted their duty to the public, in decreeing M. NECKER an honor, which no Miniſter, before him, ever received from the town of Paris.

(Signed) M. HOUDON."

This addreſs has been ſucceſsful, and the wiſhes of M. Houdon are accompliſhed.

PATRIOTIC DONATIONS.

Liſt of the names of thoſe who ſent the greateſt quantity of ſilver to the French Mint.

	* *Marks.*
The King, in gold	230 3
Ditto, in ſilver,	9442 2
The Queen, ditto,	3607 3
Monſieur, ditto,	2401 0
The King's Aunt, ditto,	1334 7
Madame, ditto,	1315 2
The Queen, a ſecond time, ditto	1445 5
Cout Montmorin, ditto,	1236 7
Duchis, a Notary, ditto,	610 7
Marſhal de Contades, ditto,	522 2
Vandenyver, a Banker, ditto,	546 1
Duke de Noailles, ditto,	545 6
Count de la Luzerne, ditto,	528 4
Marquis de la Taluro, ditto,	477 3
Prince de Beauveau, ditto,	469 1
M. Necker, ditto,	448 5
Count d'Eſtaing, ditto,	441 2
Marquis de la Fayette, ditto,	418 2
Count de St. Prieſt, ditto,	407 4
Mole, a Preſident, ditto,	385 2
Keeper of the Seals, ditto,	376 1
De Parſcoal, ditto,	296 5
Marſhal de Segur,	258 2
Counteſs de Maurepas, ditto,	143 7

* *The value of a Mark, in ſilver, is about 9 dollars.*

In times of public diſtreſs, ſumptuary laws were impoſed in Rome, and even the fair ſex were prohibited from wearing coſtly ornaments. A Cenſor was always appointed at ſuch times, who was inveſted with the higheſt reſtraining authority. The elder Cato ſtrove to reſtrain the luxury of the times, but corruption and an influx of foreign wealth and plunder, in a great meaſure prevented his endeavors. When the State was in diſtreſs, all ranks and denominations of people exerted their utmoſt endeavors to relieve it, by public ſubſcriptions, and giving in their jewels, plate and rings to the treaſury, as the French are doing at preſent. The diſtreſs of that republic aroſe not from debt, the funded ſyſtem not being then practiſed, but from the calamities of war, as when the city was taken by the Gauls, or during the war with the Carthaginians, when Hannibal commanded. The Emperors, however, laviſhed their public treaſures, which the Conſuls dared not to do, and then the coffers were filled with confiſcations and wanton cruelties.

SUNDAY, Oct. 26.

If we may judge from the quiet of the capital, the Martial Law has already had ſo good an effect, as not only to have diſperſed the large bands of rioters, but to make people a little more cautious in giving their opinions publicly, and fomenting diſturbances.

The King and Queen with great tenderneſs, ſent the Duke de Liancourt to condole with the poor widow of the Baker, and offer her a preſent of 6000 livres, to enable her to carry on her buſineſs, and that if this ſum was not ſufficient, ſhe ſhould have more.

Their majeſties remain at the Thuilleries, as before, they ſtir out but little, the King now and then takes a walk in the Gardens but the Queen is never ſeen out of the Palace.

The laſt letters from Stockholm bring an account of an action having happened at Avolax, in Finland, on the 9th ult. between the corps under general Stodingk, and a body of Ruſſians.—In the firſt onſet the Ruſſians made themſelves maſters of the two batteries belonging to the Swedes; but they afterwards not only retook them but drove the Ruſſians off, who loſt 100 in killed, 40 wounded and priſoners; among the latter, are 5 officers. The Swedes loſs is 13 killed and wounded; amongſt the latter are two captains. One ſubaltern officer, and two of their artillery were taken priſoners.

The National Aſſembly of France have reſolved, in oppoſition to the motion of M. de Mirabeau, that no member of the National Aſſembly ſhall hold any place in the adminiſtration, during the preſent ſeſſion.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

OCTOBER 2.

The archbiſhp of Aix made an offer to the nation, in the name of the clergy, of the greateſt ſupply that ever was voted at one time, by any body of men to any ſtate, on condition that the clergy ſhould not be diſpoſſeſſed of the church lands. He offered to raiſe on the ſecurity of the church lands a ſupply of thirteen million ſterling, which the clergy were willing to ſacrifice to the public. Excluſive of this temporary aid, he offered to charge the church lands in perpetuity with the payment of two millions of livres per month, or one million ſterling a year. This tempting offer was rejected by the National Aſſembly; and the reſolution was paſſed, which, if carried into effect, will be the greateſt blow ever given to the power of the clergy, whom it will render dependant upon the ſtate, after having been ſo long a terror to it.

OCTOBER 6.

M. de Mirabeau, in a long ſpeech on the ſcarcity of money, and the diſcredit of the public funds, endeavoured to point out the cauſes from which they had originated, and the miſchievous conſequences which they had produced. To the diſcredit of the public funds, the great reputation of M. Necker had very materially contributed; for the public ſeeing a Miniſter of ſuch talents obliged to have recourſe to the expedient of ſuſpending payments at the Caiſſe d' Eſcompte, immediately concluded that all other reſources were loſt. Hence, every man, who got poſſeſſion of ſpecie, either hid it in his ſtrong box, or ſent it out of the country, to be inveſted in foreign funds. From the ſcarcity of ſpecie, and the diſcredit of paper currency, had ariſen, in a great meaſure, the ſcarcity of corn; becauſe the farmer choſe rather to keep his corn, than to ſell for bills with which he could not pay his ſervants. As a means of alleviating this latter evil, he ſuggeſted an expedient, which, though diſtant, might nevertheleſs be highly beneficial. "We have," ſaid he, "advanced conſiderable ſums to reſcue the Americans from ſlavery, and we have cemented the edifice of their liberty with our blood. They have grain in abundance; and are bound by every tie of juſtice, every ſentiment of generoſity, to pay in proviſions the intereſt, and at leaſt part of the principal, of their debt to us." He came next to ſpeak of the want of a proper underſtanding between the Aſſembly and the King's Miniſters. "In this laſt memorial," ſaid he, "they renounce a reſponſibility, to which they give an abſurd and diſreſpectful interpretation. They are not bound to anſwer for events; but they are bound to prove they have employed the means which the Aſſembly has entruſted to them. They complain that they have no regular and direct correſpondence with us. Let us call them to ſit among us. Hence their evaſions, their miſtakes, their equivocations, will be inſtantly detected. At preſent, we are obliged to confer with them by means of our committees. But out of the Aſſembly, a member is no more than a private individual, from whom it is eaſy for a miniſter to eſcape. In what place can they combat with leſs advantage, than in an aſſembly where all kind of knowledge are united? To this union of the legiſlative and executive powers, is the fate of the empire, perhaps, attached." He concluded by moving.

"That his Majeſty be requeſted to ſend immediately, truſty and able perſons to the United States to inſiſt on the payment in corn of the capital and intereſt of the debt due to France.

"That the Committee of Finance ſhall prepare with all poſſible ſpeed a plan for a National Bank, to give ſecurity to the public creditors, ſtability to national credit, and gradually diminiſh the public debt.

"That the King's Miniſters be invited to ſit

and adviſe in the National Aſſembly, without voting, till the conſtitution ſhall have fixed rules to be followed in that reſpect."

Several members objected to the laſt reſolution, as dangerous to liberty, obſerving, that the Parliament of England had never been corrupted but by Miniſters. Others maintained, that admiting Miniſters to adviſe, but not to vote, would be a bulwark to liberty; that being queſtioned on the buſineſs of their reſpective departments, without previous communication, they would be obliged to anſwer without reſerve; and that it would be extremely difficult for a weak or wicked miniſter to deceive the vigilance of the National Aſſembly. Both parties admitted the importance of eſtabliſhing a national bank—but they were by no means agreed on the reſources to be expected from American faith, or American granaries.

The firſt and ſecond articles were adjourned till Friday next, and the third till next day.

The Duke de Bouillon has offered 332,484 livres to the nation, as the fourth part of his annual income.

PARIS, October 18.

It is difficult for any one who has the feeling and conſideration of a man to obſerve without real diſtreſs, the wonderful indifference with which the people here turn to the events of laſt week, at no time, and at this leſs than any, have they ſeemed to have a full ſenſe of the importance of the points they have gained, or even a common one of the bloody ſcenes they have thought it neceſſary to act over in their attainment. They have long been unuſed to great exertions, or any real concern about ſtate affairs. By a retrograde ſort of politics every one has been dead, but to the buſineſs of throwing up his own fence, while the common chorus has been the grandeur and glory of their rulers. It muſt be a new-born and pure generation, a generation whoſe views are directed to important objects, that will give the body of the French nation a juſt idea of their liberties, and of what the birth right of man is really worth. They now feel themſelves capable of being agitated, and whether it be the formation of an aſſembly, their own danger, the impriſonment of a King, or a liſt of murders, they catch at it to feed their wonder with, and throw it aſide the inſtant the novelty is off.

The arrival of the aſſembly, and the departure of his Grace the Duke of Orleans are the objects of this ſpeculation. On the latter ſubject the public mind has not yet come to any determination, though every thing that probability or abſurdity can offer has been attended to, and the abſurdities have bid as fair to get the majority, as fair ſuggeſtion. One half hour formed a French cockade party in Hampſhire, where the preſence of the Duke was indiſpenſible—another voted his Grace was gone over to invite his Britiſh Majeſty to a dinner and conference with the King of the French in the Thuilleries Palace—and a third loaded him with buſineſs of the firſt political nature. His Grace's enemies only ſpread the idea of his departure being neceſſary—and it is an idea which is leſs and leſs attended to every moment.

Perhaps one occaſion of putting a ſtop to the retreat of ſo many of the Members has been a reſolution agreed to by the electors at Chateau Thierny, declaring every member that forſook the Aſſembly, without the leave of his conſtituents, a traitor, baſe, and an enemy to the nation. The Aſſembly came the ſame day to a reſolution againſt more leave being given but on very urgent occaſions, and that in caſes of illneſs no unlimited paſſport ſhould be granted till the member's place was ſupplied by another.

The Hotel de Ville has this evening iſſued a proclamation in the name of the Mayor, informing the public of the arrival of the Aſſembly, &c. recommending peace and good order to the citizens—declaring the inviolability of the repreſentatives of the nation, and pronouncing every ſort of diſreſpectful behavior to any one of them, no leſs than treaſon to the nation itſelf, and an attack upon it, through thoſe it had choſen to maintain its rights, ſecure its happineſs, and defend its liberties.

LONDON, *October* 14.

The public will be ſurpriſed to hear, that ſuch is the energy of Britiſh trade, that the London market ſupplies Ruſſia with furs!

The ſolution of the paradox is, that the northern Chineſe have been hitherto ſupplied with American furs by the Ruſſian caravans; at what an enormous expenſe may be eaſily conceived.

It is now trying whether a trade may not be drove from Canton to the northern parts of Ghina, by which we may ſupply them with the article directly, and make our Chineſe trade ſo much leſs diſadvantageous.

The fur trade, in all its progreſs, is wonderful.

The American collector is frequently out twenty months among the Indians.

His circuit among the ſnows and woods, tangled at once with ice and fur, is not leſs than 2000 miles; in all which journey he never ſees a white face, nor taſtes the comfort of human converſe by day, or a bed at night.

Oct. 19. The chief advantage that has reſulted to Europe from exploring the diſtant regions of another hemiſphere, has been, the introduction of ſome of the moſt uſeful plants and fruits that are cultivated. Cherries were brought from Pontus by Lucullus, and planted firſt at Rome. The pear, the peach, the apricot, and the quince, were reſpectiveiy brought from Epirus, Carthage, Armenia, and Syria; they were firſt tranſplanted in Italy, and afterwards diſſeminated by the Romans, through the northern and weſtern parts of Europe, then under their dominion. The tree may be ſtill alive, in China, that afforded the ſeeds from which the firſt ſweet (China) oranges were reared in Portugal.

Among ourſelves, in the beginning of the 16th century, we had neither ſallads, cabbages, turnips, carrots, nor any of thoſe roots that conſtitute the principal part of the food of the poor. Hops, pippins, and pale gooſeberries, were introduced into theſe kingdoms about the middle of the ſame century, and the cauli-flower plant was not known for a conſiderable time afterwards, though now it is to be found in no other part of the globe in equal perfection.

From the diſcovery of America, one of the moſt important advantages we derived, perhaps, was the introduction of the potatoe—a root by far the moſt uſeful of all others we have among us, and which, though it now forms almoſt the only food of the poor, was, little more than a century ago, confined to the gardens of the curious, and preſented as a rarity.

Oct. 28. Not leſs than 200,000 families are ſaid to have quitted France on account of her preſent diſtracted ſtate; and as the exiles in general were thoſe poſſeſſed of the greateſt property, they are calculated to have drained the nation of fifty millions of money.

Count Lally-Tollendal, generally eſteemed one of the beſt informed, as well as beſt principled members of the National Aſſembly, having withdrawn himſelf from that body, is a proof that he now conſiders the acquiſition of that liberty to his country, with which he had flattered himſelf, as a forlorn hope—or that, if acquired at all, it will be in ſuch a degree, and by ſuch means, as not to be worth the purchaſe.

Count Lally-Tollendal, M. Mounier, the late Preſident of the National Aſſembly, with the Princeſs de Henin, and two or three other perſons of diſtinction in company, directed their route towards Germany.

The Count de Mirabeau, who is a kind of French John Wilkes, is admired for talents, not much depended on for the ſincerity of his zeal in favour of public liberty. To diſtinguiſh their abilities, to gratify their vanity, to brow-beat their ſuperiors, and to mortify their enemies, are powerful motives with moſt public characters, while the credulous admiration of an undiſcerning multitude exalts them into reputation for firmneſs, benevolence, and patriotiſm.

ROSEAU, *October* 10.

By accounts from Martinique, we learn, that the diſturbances which we mentioned in one of our late papers, are ſo far from being abated, that they ſeem daily to gain additional force.—Our readers may remember, we left the French general in our laſt accounts, at Fort Royal, to bring over part of the military to his ſide, againſt the people; we have ſince obtained the following particulars, which will form no bad ſequel to that account.

It ſeems he began with the ſubalterns, ſeveral of whom took a certain oath of attachment which he adminiſtered unto them; but when he came to the major, that officer declined;—ſaying, he had already engaged himſelf on the ſide of the people. Incenſed at his reply, he reviled him in very opprobious terms, in which he was not ſparing of that epithet, ſo offenſive to a Frenchman's ear, with which we will not defile our paper—*fout—e*, and informed him that he would ſend him his conge; which the other replied he was moſt heartily diſpoſed to receive from him—our accounts ſay that he laid the cane upon the refractory major.

Fruſtrated in his attempts upon the infantry, he made his next application to the regiment of artillery—but with as little ſucceſs. Theſe informed him, that themſelves and culverins were ſtationed there for the protection of the people, and for them only ſhould be uſed.

Driven to the laſt ſhift, his diſtreſs ſuggeſted the ſorry expedient of having recourſe to the people of colour, who *there* form a conſiderable corps. By a ſmall doſe of flattery theſe people, ſo readily to be caught by a little ſeeming attention, promiſed to ſtand by him: and did ſo as long as they uſually ſtand firm to any thing; that is, till their fears for their own perſons became an object of more weighty concern—they then abandoned him.

The humiliating familiarities to which he deſcended to this motley rabble, was truly diſguſting. He embraced them, called them his *Infans* and *cher Amis*, and practiſed all the dirty condeſcentions, which thoſe only who are converſant in the praiſe-worthy art of cajoling can form any conception of.

The effect of this conduct was, as might be expected—inſolence. One of this banditti preſumed to ſtrike a grenadier.—This incenſed both the military and the people;—the conſequence was, their doughty leader was laid hold of, who his truſty leaders left to his fate. He was put into confinement, and had the pleaſure of beholding from the window of his priſon, him whom he had inſpired with the innocent temerity to ſtrike a white, ſuſpended on a gibbit.

The inhabitants of St. Pierre then aſſembled to confer on the meaſures to be taken on this occaſion, when ten deputies were choſen to bring the depoſed commander to that part of the iſland for trial, and twelve judges were choſen to preſide at that, to him, very important trial.

Thus ſtood matters at Martinico on Thurſday laſt: at which time a rumour prevailed that the Marquis de Bouillee had ſuffered death by the extraordinary and ingenious method of being put between two planks and ſevered in pieces by a croſs-cut ſaw.

OCT. 14. Thirty-ſix of the rebellious ſlaves have been ſent to Fort Royal for execution. Their principal ringleaders were a muſtee and a mulatto, one of whom had modeſtly pitched upon the place of intendant, had they ſucceeded; and had caſt his eye upon one of the moſt celebrated belles of that iſland, as the partner of his exaltation.

Of theſe banditti two were broke on the wheel, ten racked, fourteen hanged, and ten condemned to the gallies for life.—Some of them were ſo daring as to declare at the place of execution, that the whites need not yet think themſelves ſecure, for that there was not a man of colour left behind, but had ſworn to carry their views into effect.

RICHMOND, December 16.

Yeſterday, the Diſtrict Court of the United States for the Diſtrict of Virginia, was opened in the Capitol in this city, where the Hon. Cyrus Griffin (formerly as Judge of the Court of Appeals for the Continent, and late Preſident of Congreſs) preſided as Judge, being firſt duly qualified. Wiliam Marſhal, Eſq. was appointed Clerk, *protem.* James Innes, Jerman Baker, William Du Val, and John Marſhal, Eſquires, were admitted as Counſel in ſaid Court:—After which, there being no buſineſs depending, the Court adjourned to the third Tueſday in March, to be holden in the city of Williamſburg.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE GUEST.——No. XI.

While modes exotic rule the nation,
In dreſs, in ſpeech, and education;
Tho millions ſhout our riſing fame,
Our boaſted Freedom's but a name!

IN contemplating our ſituation as an independent Empire, there are ſome ideas that obtrude themſelves on the mind, which greatly diſguſt every real friend to the dignity and beſt intereſts of our country—among others may be reckoned a propenſity, not only to imitate very *cloſely*, but to carry to the greateſt exceſs too many of the abſurd cuſtoms and faſhions of Europe. While our country at large is nobly diſentangling herſelf from former prejudices, and endeavoring to form a character of her own—while ſimple, reaſonable, and practical inſtitutions are ſpringing up in various parts of the Union, which tend to *nationalize* the people of theſe States, FASHION ſtill connects us with the "houſe of bondage," by a chain that appears extremely hard to be broken: A ſervile imitation of Britiſh modes of dreſs is ſymptomatic of weakneſs, and a want of due reverence for ourſelves; but this is an evil of very inferior concern, compared to imitations of their modes of ſpeech, and plans of education.

In the principal towns on this continent the American language is ſpoken by the undebauched natives, with a purity unrivalled—and if our own pronunciation can be preſerved in its original excellence, it will draw a line of diſtinction between us and foreigners, eſpecially the modern Britons, who are making rapid ſtrides towards a pronunciation, which will ere long give them a language to be underſtood only by themſelves. It is therefore to be wiſhed that the capricious alterations, the grating, hiſſing, ſcratching ſounds of novel reformers, may not obtain among us.

But the moſt abſurd of all our imitations of foreigners, is that of educating our children, eſpecially the females, agreeable to the forms of a modern Engliſh boarding ſchool. It is not only abſurd, but exceedingly cruel to their children, for even the moſt wealthy of our citizens, to have their daughters taught the polite accompliſhments of muſic, dancing, painting, French, embroidery, &c. while uſeful and ſubſtantial acquirements are neglected. The former, ſo far from proving a defence and ſupport when adverſity comes, are often the ſources of misfortune and indigence. Theſe accompliſhments, experience verifies, are merely ſuperficial, and may conſiſt with a total abſence of all thoſe intellectual improvements, which conſtitute the moſt valuable traits in the female character: In this view they may be compared to the external ornaments of a building, which is deſtitute of every internal accommodation. A man would diſcover leſs wiſdom in purchaſing an eſtate by *report*, than he would in chuſing a wife by the dazzle of ſuch unſubſtantial qualifications.

The following incident is founded on facts: "For God's ſake, a penny, to ſave a wretch from ſtarving"—ſaid a poor, meagre, ragged female, at 11 o'clock at night: Curioſity and compaſſion induced an enquiry. What was the reſult? The once accompliſhed MELISSA, who ſhone, the *firſt ſtar*, in the moſt brilliant circles but a few years ſince, thro a ſeries of misfortunes, which ſtripped her family of its eſtate, is now a houſeleſs, friendleſs child of want. She was early initiated in every accompliſhment of the *bon ton*—but the hour of adverſity was not contemplated, and conſequently not provided for. "O, Sir, ſaid ſhe, if I had been taught to handle the diſtaff, and my mind had been impreſſed with early ſentiments of humiliiy, and the importance of induſtrious habits, when the dream of diſſipation was over, I ſhould not have fallen a prey to the arts of ſeduction, and now experience the vanity of my once boaſted education. Hapleſs MELISSA, may thy example impreſs the maxims of wiſdom and benevolence on the minds of the affluent, and teach them to unite the *uſeful* with the *ornamental*, in the education of their children, ſince riches are an uncertain inheritance.

UNITED STATES.

CHARLESTON, December 21.

Extract of a letter from Columbia.

AFTER leaving Charleston we jogged on cheerfully enough, considering the prospect before us. As you will naturally suppose, we passed through a variety of scenes, some of them sufficiently melancholy and dreary; others enlivened by the appearance of well cultivated farms and good buildings—it was not easy however to forget the places we had so lately left—for

"Who to dull forgetfulness a prey,
That pleasing lovely CHARLESTON e'er resign'd;
Left the sweet prospect of its shores and sea,
Nor cast one longing lingering look behind?"

I need say nothing worse of Columbia, than that it is in its infancy; but it is easy to see that a year or two will make it a very handsome and populous village, and half a century a considerable town. We are situated in the center of a fine plentiful country, inhabited by a hospitable and industrious set of people. Buildings are every day erecting: a Printing Office is nearly established; aye, and we shall have *gilded spires* too after a while, notwithstanding the sneers of certain gentlemen, who had better be sheeting home their topsails—In short, we shall do well enough—In the mean time, if you are not steel proof to all the feelings of compassion and humanity, *I pray you to send us some oysters.*"

Building is carried on rapidly in the town of Columbia. A letter received from thence says, that a stable which will *accommodate forty horses*, was raised and nearly covered in one day.

A light-house is now building on Cape Fear, which it is expected will be finished in about eight months. A new one is shortly to be erected on Cape Henry, in Virginia, upon a foundation laid for that purpose more than twenty years ago, and since covered with sands. Another is designed for Cape May, in New-Jersey; and it is said that a light house is soon to be placed in the beacon on Tybee-Island.

The new King of Spain was lately proclaimed at St. Augustine, with the usual formalities of that nation—Money was distributed to the pop ulace, the town was brilliantly illuminated, and festivals, balls and masquerades, crowned their rejoicings for a succession of evenings.

BALTIMORE, December 29.

Extract of a letter from a Master of a Vessel to his Owner in this Town, dated Port Louis, Isle of France, July 16, 1789.

"I arrived here on the 10th of June, after a Passage of 124 Days. The Day before Capt. Coffin, in a Brig, from Salem, arrived, after 154 days passage, and proceeded on his voyage.—Capt. Frazier, in the Ship Adventure, from Boston, arrived this Day, and proceeded on his Voyage.—Likewise arrived here, one Ship and two Brigs from Salem, commanded by Captains Folger Murphy, and Lambert."

PHILADELPAIA, December 29.

The General Assembly of North-Carolina, which met at Fayetteville, the 2d ult. have taken into consideration the state of their public revenue, the amount and nature of the public debt; and have called upon the several officers in their government to account for all the public monies, and other matters which have been entrusted to their care. The question for fixing the seat of government in Wake county, as recommended by the Convention, which met at Hillsborough, in July 1788, was lost in the House of Commons, by a majority of 10.

His Excellency Samuel Johnston, Esq. is re-elected Governor of that state.

Lately departed this life in North-Carolina, the Hon. Richard Caswell, a gentleman who has uniformly distinguished himself as a firm friend to the liberties of his country. He was a Member of the first Congress in 1775, and has been appointed to the office of Governor of that state. —He was many years in succession a Member of the Legislature, and ever ranked among the first of patriots and best of men. His body was interred with all the honor due to so distinguished a character; and the General Assembly of that state go into morning one month.

The following is the produce of 35 acres of ground, 14 acres of which is ploughed ground, farmed by William Johnson, at Frankford mill.

170½	Bushels Barley,
139	Ditto Rye,
56	Ditto Wheat,
256½	Ditto Buckwheat,
180	Ditto Indian Corn,
50	Tons Hay,
20	Ditto Pumkins,
250	Bushels Potatoes,
100	Ditto Turnips,
½	Acre Flax.

EXETER, December 19.

Tuesday last, the first Federal Court of this state, was opened at the court-house in this town before the Hon. Judge Sullivan. After administering the necessary oaths to the respective officers, &c. there being no business laid before them, they adjourned according to law.

PROVIDENCE, December 12.

The Convention of North-Carolina having, by a large Majority, adopted the Constitution of the United States, let us ardently hope, says a Correspondent, that each individual Member of our Legislature, at their Session in January, will come prepared to consider the momentous Subject divested of every unworthy local Prejudice, or Party Attachment. "To err is human." Let us suppose it possible that we *may* have erred—let but *Reason* resume her Empire, and the great work must be accomplished. Agriculture will then flourish—Arts, manufacturs and commerce, revive—the prostrated honor of this State be restored, and we shall become a united people, under a government which has for its basis wisdom and virtue, and for its object the happiness of all.

The bugbear of high salaries, remarks another correspondent, may be successfully played off to alarm weak minds; but men of reflection and information well know, that the revenue collected from *one* of the large commercial States will be nearly if not fully sufficient to defray the whole civil list of the Union.

THE NATIONAL MONITOR.

No. XXXIII.

"JEALOUSY *of others is an index to our own conduct or disposition.*"

JEALOUSY is called a republican virtue: Grant that it is.—Is it not notorious that under the *guise* of this virtue, there often lurks the most base and unworthy species of low suspicion: Suspicions, that at one period of our affairs, so unhinged the public mind, and so lessened all confidence even in our best patriots, that it was next to a miracle we were saved from anarchy, and the fatal consequences that always result from a want of that honesty, which an overweening jealousy takes it for granted never does exist. Indiscriminate suspicion is the parent of those very evils, it pretends to detect, and expose to the public indignation; for so long as society exists, delegated power is the necessary consequence. And if men do not receive approbation for their integrity, the temptation to deviate from the paths of honor and honesty, is greatly encreased: A generous confidence confirms the servants of the public in just sentiments—while a mean suspicion, sanctions, in their *own minds*, the knavery of knaves, There is a much better safeguard to the liberties of the people pointed out in our excellent Constitution than jealousy, and that is the eligibility of every citizen, of every rank, to every office of honor or profit in the United States. Besides the spring to laudable ambition, which is so intimately connected with this truly republican idea, every citizen is hereby formed into a Centinel, or Watchman, over the administration of our political concerns—and every patriotic, and personal consideration is excited to detect, point out, and expose to public censure, the malversation of men in office: Having such an effectual security for the fidelity of characters in power, insinuations, or open and explicit declamations against government, so far as they are founded on mere suspicion, must be considered as the ebullitions of envy, or a malignancy of disposition.

The rectitude of those who have invariably supported the Constitution of the United States, is abundantly verified in all their conduct subsequent to the organization of the system. Opposition has been starved; and even envy itself, that immortal enemy to human happiness, has scarcely lisped her repinings; here and there some of her blotches have soiled the press, but the disapprobation of the people has immediately checked the inflamation, and the immature productions have died as soon as born.

The people of the United States in contemplating their present situation, and contrasting it with that of the whole world besides, must observe with gratitude to Heaven, their superior advantages; and while they *feel* that they are free, secure, independent and happy, those restless, turbulent characters who would disturb the tranquility of the States, by depreciating their government, or its administration—who by fomenting schisms, distrusts and JEALOUSIES, would throw us back into that humiliating, degrading and distressful state we have so recently extricated ourselves from, must, and will be considered as inveterate enemies to the United States. There are many things in government, about which wise and good men will disagree; however, the abandoned and unprincipled only will ever advocate measures of confusion, when they miss carrying a favorite point.—This criterion of conduct is an unfailing index to ascertain characters. It is happy for our country that cold water has been thrown upon the few instances of inveterate antifederalism that have occurred.

The steps of the first session of Congress were marked with wisdom, patriotism and independence, and received the general approbation of their constituents.—If any errors were committed they can be rectified; but the recess has demonstrated that the people are satisfied. The approaching session will therefore commence under the highest auspices of public confidence: and while the objects that are to come into public discussion, are confessedly important, complex, and of arduous investigation, our civil Fathers must feel inspired to prosecute their duty upon the principles of the constitution with zeal, promtitude and independency: For they may with the fullest assurance rely on the support of the people in every measure they may adopt, to strengthen the government, extend the commerce, encourage the agriculture, AND RETRIEVE AND ESTABLISH THE CREDIT OF THE UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK, *January* 6.

The weather has been so remarkably mild, that there has been scarcely any appearance of frost in the earth this winter—Several persons in the suburbs of this city were yesterday employed in ploughing their grounds.

We hear that his Excellency Governor Johnston is elected a Senator of the United States by the General Assembly of the state of North-Carolina.

Extract of a letter from St. Croix, dated Nov. 25.

"It is very sickly here—the influenza has affected every person on the island, and numbers have been carried off with it, particularly negroes—many estates have lost from fifteen to thirty.

ARRIVALS.—NEW-YORK.

Sunday, Brig William, Harrison, Curracoa.
Brig Pearl, Folgier, Cape Francois, 22 days.
Sloop Union, Watson, Philadelphia,
Sloop Anna Bella, Thurston, Montego Bay, 42 days,

Monday, Packet Dashwood, Roberts, Falmouth and Hallifax.
Ship Hibernia, —— Dublin, 70 days.
Ship Experiment, Hudson, Liverpool, 46 days.
Brig Margaret, Salisbury, Liverpool, 72 days.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

I HAVE observed in the two last numbers of your Gazette some strictures on the indiscriminate extracts from English papers, which appear in the American publications; and some person appears to be offended that the scurrilous accounts of transatlantic British scribblers, in speaking of French affairs, should be given to the public *here*. For my part, I have always felt interested in the success of our allies in their exertions to obtain a free Constitution, and in saying this, I speak the sentiments of every American revolutionalist.

The printers through the United States must realize that their interest is connected with publishing the most authentic accounts: However, it is exceedingly difficult for them always to distinguish between those that are *fabricated* for political purposes, and those that are *genuine*—and being often in want of materials, the whole mass of incongruities is thrown in.

As the general sentiment of our countrymen is only to be collected from the tenor of paragraphs and speculations, which have reference to the concerns of the United States—it is hardly consistent with candor to suggest that America is justly taxable with ingratitude to her allies, because the *printers* inadvertently publish British misrepresentations of the affairs of France.—I have been informed that many accounts of inhuman barbarities and murders, published in English papers, have turned out to be entire fabrications. If any persons on this side the water, are possessed of any documents which would serve to expose the falsehood of such accounts—it cannot be doubted but that the printers in general would be glad to print, and the public to read such autentic intelligence. CANDIDUS.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 6.

Monday the 4th instant was the time to which the Legislature of the United States was adjourned—a number of members of both houses accordingly assembled at Federal Hall, in this city—the seat of the national government—but there not being a quorum they adjourned—Yesterday a sufficient number had not arrived and a further adjournment took place—The members now attending are the following:——

OF THE SENATE.

The PRESIDENT,

Hon.	Mr. Langdon,	*Hon.*	Mr. King,
	Mr. Wingate,		Mr. Izard,
	Mr. Strong,		Mr. Butler,
	Mr. Dalton,		Mr. Few,
	Mr. Johnson,		Mr. Henry.
	Mr. Schuyler,		

OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER.

Hon.	Mr. Ames,	*Hon.*	Mr. Scott,
	Mr. Gilman,		Mr. Griffin,
	Mr. Foster,		Mr. Brown,
	Mr. Livermore,		Mr. White,
	Mr. Gerry,		Mr. Coles,
	Mr. Goodhue,		Mr. Smith, (S. C.)
	Mr. Thatcher,		Mr. Tucker,
	Mr. Partridge,		Mr. Burke,
	Mr. Sherman,		Mr. Huger,
	Mr. Benson,		Mr. Baldwin,
	Mr. Lawrence,		Mr. Boudinot.
	Mr. P. Muhlenberg,		Mr. Grout,
	Mr. Seney,		Mr. Floyd,

It has been observed that America in the infancy of its existence as a nation, appears to commence its course with all those masculine movements which distinguish States that have attained to maturity, in points which constitute the essentials of Empire.—Europe marks our progress with an attentive eye; and many of her kingdoms evidently copy our example, and form their regulations upon our experience.—Others again, exercise the severest criticism in examining our political conduct; and in scrutinizing our works of genius, they exert the whole force of their disquisitory powers; every defect is noticed with the most acute severity—plainly indicating that they consider America as a rival, in empire, politics, and science. These reflections afford us ideas that are truly original.—The world hath never before exhibited a parallel to the circumstances in which this young nation finds itself placed—How important then that we should feel the true dignity of the station assigned us by Providence, and support our rank in the scale of nations by all those public acts of honor and fidelity, which are the only basis of the prosperity of states.

We already feel the salutary influences of the new government, in a thousand different directions; and the people anticipate from the present session of our national legislature, the completion of those plans, which shall establish the public credit upon a broad, and durable foundation.

The oldest government upon earth does not appear to be more firmly established than that of the United States. Indeed there is not one that can be named which has so fair pretensions to expect a permanent duration, for the Constitution of these States proceeds from the only legitimate source of power, the *consent of the people*. Hence we find, that the people justly consider the acts and doings of the national Legislature, as an amplification of their own power, and support the laws with patriotism and promptitude. What greater encouragement can our political fathers require, to proceed with spirit and confidence in the administration of that Constitution, which they have solemnly pledged themselves to support?

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

IN tracing the late American war from its origin, we find there was no want of information, which could have been plead as an excuſe on the part of that miniſtry, which precipitated the Britiſh nation into meaſures which have left an everlaſting ſtigma on their councils—The following ſpeech was founded on indiſputable facts; and from thoſe, the enlightened patriot drew ſuch inferences as carried irreſiſtable conviction to the mind of all his hearers, many of whom anticipated the fatal conſequences that would follow from not giving them due conſideration; but a majority were devoted to a junto, whoſe obſtinacy was every thing, but windmill proof.

HOUSE of COMMONS, March 8, 1775.
LONDON.

LORD NORTH'S RESTRAINING BILL.

MR. HARTLEY moved, that the following clauſe be inſerted in the bill, viz.

"Provided always, and be it further enacted, that nothing "in this act contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, "to prohibit the importation into any or either of the ſaid co- "lonies or provinces, of fuel, corn, meal, flour, or other vic- "tuals brought coaſtwiſe from any part of America."

THIS clauſe, ſaid he, cannot be objected to, even by the moſt vindictive ſpirits, againſt the four provinces of New-England, who are the objects of this bill, as it is extracted from the Boſton port bill of laſt year, the lenity or humanity of which was never ſo much as pretended, even by its advocates. There cannot be a reaſon why you ſhould throw away this year, the little ſhare of humanity which you had the laſt; more eſpecially, as we are come to diſcover and even to acknowledge, by the votes of the Houſe, that we have proceeded hitherto, in this buſineſs with America, with raſhneſs, misjudgment and precipitation. The vote I allude to was paſſed but a few days ſince: which ſays, or pretends to ſay, that it would have been *proper* (that is the term) to have proceeded in a way of aſking a ſupply of the Americans, by the conſtitutional way of requiſitions, before proceeding to compulſory or forcible methods. Having confeſſed ourſelves wrong in the foundation, it is but equal juſtice to our fellow ſubjects of America to ſuppoſe, that thoſe riots and reſiſtances would not have happened, if we had not begun with them confeſſedly in an unconſtitutional way. Surely then, it is not a time to add to the ſeverity of our acts, in proportion as we find, that we have been unjuſt in the onſet, and that they have been leſs to blame. It is ſurely but a little matter to aſk, that you would not this year be more ſevere or cruel towards America, who have never been heard on their defence, than you were the laſt.

Beſides, what conſtruction can the town of Boſton put upon your preſent meaſures, if you refuſe the clauſe now offered? They will be beſieged, as in actual war with any foreign enemy. General Gage has fortified the neck which joins Boſton to the continent, by which he may intercept proviſions; and by this bill you proclaim the ſame intention by ſea. Do you expect, that they will ſubmit to be ſtarved into paſſive obedience? What reſource have they left, but reſiſtance; and, perhaps, to take advantage of the ſmallneſs of the numbers of General Gage's troops, before they are reinforced; for this act puts it out of all doubt, that you mean to proceed to all extremities. I have been informed, by thoſe who know beſt the temper of the Americans, and I hope and believe that they will hold out their patience to the utmoſt, and that they will not ſtrike the firſt blow: but what is the difference to them whether you ſtrike the firſt blow by the muſket or the ſword, or, to equal effect by famine? The refuſal of this clauſe will be a declaration on your part, that you mean to bring famine upon them, to the utmoſt of your power, and therefore a warning to them of the mercy which they are to expect at your hands.

As to the bill in general, it has been ſo ably debated by my friends near me, that I ſhall only add two remarks: This bill, by deſtroying the North American fiſhery, not only deſtroys that nurſery of ſeamen, but will diſable the provinces, under the prohibition, from the means of paying their debts to this country, who therefore will finally be the ſufferers; and when the next year comes, and you find this conſequence, you will then turn accuſers of the North Americans for not paying their debts, and you will add, according to the uſual falſhoods towards the Americans, that they never intended to pay their debts; and, by the diſtance of the place, and the falſhood of repreſentations, you will impute thoſe very effects which you have produced yourſelves, as the juſtifying cauſes of reſentment. This is the unjuſt way in which the Americans have been treated, on all occaſions. I myſelf aſked, the other day, why, on a particular occaſion of a ſlight riot (in the year 1768) of a few hours continuance, four regiments, and a train of artillery, were ordered to Boſton? To juſtify this enormous intervention of the military, I was told in this Houſe, that indeed the riots were trifling, but that the Americans had come to a reſolution to arm the country. What then was the real fact, as teſtified by dates? The fact was, that the reſolution to arm was not taken till the troops were ſeen in the offing. It was the ſight of the troops upon ſo trivial an occaſion, that gave them to underſtand what they were to expect; and, by dates, the fact is verified, that they did not take arms till ſome months after the troops were ordered, but it was upon their firſt notice of the troops being to come; the reſolution to arm againſt the worſt, was actually debated but a few hours before the troops were landed. So it is that facts are miſrepreſented in America, and ſo let me put in my caution *now*, that the Americans do *now* actually pay their debts, like honeſt men, to the utmoſt of their power, and let me be before-hand with this charge, if when the natural conſequences of theſe meaſures ſhall come next year, we ſhould hear any falſe accuſations of the Americans, as combining not to pay their debts.

I ſhall make but one remark more, but which ſeems to me to be of the utmoſt importance to the whole commercial ſyſtem of England, which is, that the plantation built bottoms are two thirds, or three quarters, or all the bottoms upon which the Britiſh merchandize, to every quarter of the globe, is carried on; when we meditate a blow at the American trade, we ſhould recollect at leaſt, that there is this one manufacture (if I may ſo call it) of ſhipbuilding, upon the encouragement of which our very exiſtence in this kingdom, as a trading people, depends. However we may think it our intereſt to ſuppreſs the rivalſhip of the colonies with ourſelves, in other manufactures, yet in this trade of ſhip building they are our moſt material and ſubſtantial ſupport. This revengful blow at the American ſhip building, will fall moſt immediately and fatally upon the manufacturers and merchants of every commercial article in the kingdom. For theſe reaſons, I am againſt the whole principle of the bill now before us; and if we cannot prevail to have the whole rejected, I muſt humbly move, at leaſt, the admiſſion of the clauſe which I have juſt offered to the Houſe.

FROM THE HERALD OF FREEDOM.

MR. FREEMAN,

HAVING obſerved in the Herald of July 31, a plan for rendering the public debt a public bleſſing, againſt which no well founded objections have appeared, that I have ſeen—ſome of your correſpondents would be glad to ſee the following ſcheme of a National Bank at the ſeat of the general government, in aid of that plan communicated through the channel of your uſeful paper. It may firſt be remarked, that the plan propoſed is.

1ſt. That the public creditors be invited to depoſit their ſecurities in the public Treaſury;—receiving one third of the amount thereof in a paper medium, which ſhall be receivable on all impoſts, exciſes, and public loans—and a certificate entitling them to the whole amount in 20 years, with intereſt annually at 5 per cent after 10 years—the paper medium received being equivalent to 10 years intereſt on the whole ſum depoſited.

2d. That ſuch of the creditors, as may not chooſe to receive one third of the depoſit in the paper medium, ſhall be paid their intereſt annually at 5 per cent, and the principal in 20 years, or ſooner, if the ſituation of public affairs ſhall admit of it.

It is evident that this muſt be a beneficial propoſal to the creditor—and to enable the public to ſupport it, the following plan of a Bank is offered as *one* among other means which may be thought of—It is not probable that all the creditors will receive the one third of their depoſits in the paper medium, and therefore we are not to conclude that we ſhall have a paper circulation to the amount of one third of the whole public debt; and when we conſider that a paper medium muſt ſoon become abſolutely neceſſary, in the buſineſs of the Revenue—and that it will be ſpread over an extenſive continent, the reſources of which are every day unfolding themſelves and increaſing, the ſcheme is thought by many to be a practicable one, and it is the duty of a good citizen to ſubmit to the public conſideration, thoſe plans which he, from experience perhaps, feels to be of public benefit.

Plan of forming a NATIONAL BANK—from whence notes may be iſſued for the payment of intereſt, or on a depoſit of the principal, agreeable to a propoſition in the Herald of July 31, laſt; the notes to be receiveable on all the Revenues, and payable on demand at the Bank.

1ſt. That all the money in the collection offices be ordered to the Bank, after being recoined.

1d. That ſubſcriptions be opened in the ſeveral States—in order to attach the monied intereſts to the National Bank, and ſo obtain their ſupport, if an attempt ſhould at any time be made to run upon the Bank—a ſhare to be 500 dollars—100 of which to be paid into the Bank previous to the opening of it—the remainder or any part of it, to be paid within a month of its being demanded—either in gold or ſilver—or in the bank notes of the United States—the ſubſcribers to be entitled to 5 per cent. per annum on their advances—to one per cent. more when the iſſues ſhall be double the depoſits—to two per cent. when three times—to three when four fold—and to four per cent. when they ſhall amount to five times the depoſits.

On this plan, the further the iſſues are extended beyond the depoſits, the more it will be for the intereſts both of the ſtock-holders and the people; for in proportion as the ſtock-holders receive an encreaſe of intereſt on their advances ſo in proportion will the people pay leſs for the uſe of the money iſſued.

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FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

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In a SERIES of LETTERS from a gentleman in New-England to a reſpectable citizen of Philadelphia.

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☞ *Theſe Memoirs are dedicated to Mrs.* WASHINGTON, *by her permiſſion. Having ſeen the manuſcripts, and approved the plan,* "She heartily wiſhes that every laudable effort to improve the "mode of education in this country may be attended with merit- "ed ſucceſs."

☞ FROM the literary character of the reputed author of the above work, and a table of contents left with the printer hereof, being eighty-three letters on the moſt intereſting ſubjects of education, life and manners, it is expected theſe Memoirs will prove a very valuable and intereſting performance.

Subſcriptions received by the Editor, at his office, and letters (poſt paid) duly attended to.

ADVERTISEMENT.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE OHIO COMPANY.

WHEREAS, in the opinion of the Agents, it is very much for the intereſt of the proprietors at large, that all the lands of the purchaſe ſhould be divided and allotted as immediately as may be—And in order to accommodate them generally, by the option of claſſing as they may think proper, and drawing their rights or ſhares (where they may poſſeſs more than one) either together in contiguity, or by detaching and annexing them to diſtinct claſſes or diviſions (at their own election) to give them the greater chance for variety in ſoil and ſituation—It is unanimouſly reſolved, That as ſoon as the exploring committee ſhall have appropriated the lands for donation ſettlements, in quantity ſufficient for all the proprietors, WINTHROP SARGENT, JOSEPH GILLMAN, and RETURN J. MEIGS, Eſquires, who are hereby appointed a committee for that purpoſe, ſhall immediately make out, upon a large ſcale, a complete map or plan of the whole purchaſe from the beſt information, which they may be *then* able to obtain, expreſſing all the lands of the eight acre, three acre, city lots and commons, one hundred and ſixty acre, and donation lots, the reſerved lots of Congreſs, ſchool lots, and lots appropriated for religious purpoſes—alſo, the two townſhips given by Congreſs for an univerſity, and the towns or ſituations for towns to be reſerved by the company for a future allotment.—*That*, all the reſiduary lands ſhall be, by them, the ſaid committee of three, divided and numbered upon paper, into forty equal grand diviſions of twenty-five ſhares each, as like in quality as may be: That each grand diviſion be divided into five ſub-diviſions of five ſhares each, and each ſub-diviſion into ſections of ſingle ſhares:—That as ſoon as the map or plan is completed, the agents will form or claſs their ſubſcribers (who ſhall not previouſly claſs themſelves) by ſections or ſingle ſhares, into ſub-diviſions of five, and grand diviſions of twenty-five, and immediately proceed to drawing by lot for ſaid lands; by grand diviſions, ſub-diviſions and ſections: That in all draughts of ſub-diviſions (into ſections) which may be made up of proprietors, holding four, three, or two and ſingle ſhares, it ſhall be the uſage for the greateſt proprietor, or holder of the greateſt number of ſhares, to take his lands in contiguity, by lot, either in the ſouthern or northern part of the ſub-diviſion, where they ſhall be numbered from north to ſouth, and in the weſtern or eaſtern (by lot alſo) where they may be numbered from weſt to eaſt; and where ſub-diviſions may be made up of two proprietors of two ſhares each, and one of one ſhare, the two greateſt proprietors ſhall receive their ſections, by lot, either in the ſouthern or weſtern part of the ſub-diviſion. *Reſolved*, That the before named committee, be directed to prepare the names and numbers, and make all the neceſſary arrangements for the intended draught: That previous to the drawing for this ultimate grand diviſion of lands, there ſhall be returns of the proprietors, as they may be claſſed by the agents (or otherwiſe) lodged in the Secretary's office, and it is recommended in all caſes to conſult the inclinations and intereſts of the proprietors in the order of claſſing.

Reſolved, That the agents will give public notice of the time and place of drawing, and that there be two perſons no ways intereſted in the draughts, who ſhall be ſworn to the faithfully drawing out the names and numbers from the boxes, and who alone ſhall be employed in this buſineſs for the draught of grand diviſions, ſub-diviſions, and ſections.

Reſolved, That the Secretary cauſe the foregoing reſolutions to be publiſhed in the newſpapers of New-York, and the New-England States; to the end that the proprietors at large may have the option of claſſing themſelves as they may think proper: And they are hereby requeſted ſo to do, and to expreſs themſelves upon *this ſubject*, either to their reſpective agents, or by information in writing addreſſed to, and to be lodged with the Secretary, at his office in the city of Marietta, previous to the firſt Monday of March, 1790—Upon which day it is expected the diviſion will take place.

WINTHROP SARGENT,
Secretary to the Ohio Company.

Marietta, 3d November, 1789.

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